

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2199

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.  
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chinery of every description made to  
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### LOCAL BREVITIES.

John H. Jones left by the Kinau yester-  
day for Hilo.

Dr. Carmichael has gone to Maui on  
official business.

Rudolph Bindt and bride returned  
on the Planter yesterday.

W. O. Smith returned yesterday from  
Hawaii on the Mauna Loa.

The mortuary record shows 113 deaths  
in Honolulu during the month of July.

There is plenty of rain in Kau district,  
Hawaii, according to recent let-  
ters received.

Father Matthias, of the Catholic  
Cathedral, is in Honolulu after a fort-  
night's absence.

John Bush, principal of the Kilauea  
School, will return to Kilauea today after  
a stay of two weeks in the city.

Work is progressing on the new ad-  
dition to the post office and the first  
brick was laid yesterday on the founda-  
tion.

Miss Ryan arrived yesterday with  
Judge M. M. Estee, and will take a po-  
sition as clerk in the United States  
Court.

Collier's Weekly of July 21st publishes  
a two-page picture of the inauguration  
of Governor Dole on Territorial Day,  
June 14th.

Superintendent of Public Instruction  
A. K. K. calls for tenders for the erec-  
tion of a 2-room school house at Kalaheo,  
N. Kona, Hawaii.

Charles L. Hopkins has been ap-  
pointed Hawaiian interpreter for the  
courts to succeed J. G. M. Sheldon, who  
has been ill for some time.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Horace Craft  
and Miss Johnson leave tomorrow  
morning for Waikane, where they will  
sojourn for the next two weeks.

Superintendent of Public Works Mc-  
Candless and W. E. Rowell intend to go  
to Maui on Friday to inspect the Lahaina  
and Waikane waterworks.

Oscar T. Sewell, president of the Amer-  
ican-Hawaiian Steamship Company,  
arrived yesterday on the Australia, and  
is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Professor Hosmer and wife will sail  
on the Australia for the States and  
Europe. They will be gone a year and  
will return to live here permanently.

A shipment of seed cane from Puna  
to Kalaheo recently aggregated 113 tons.  
It was taken from 1-7-10 acres which  
shows a yield of 66 2/3 tons to the acre.

Alexander Young and William Mutch,  
who went of San Francisco to plan  
for the building of Mr. Young's great  
structure here, are expected back on  
the Australia today.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-  
tion Juniors, who have been camping  
in Manoa Valley for the past ten days,  
broke camp yesterday and returned to  
town.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta  
Christian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C.  
Christian of Hanalei, to W. H.  
Wedemeyer, bookkeeper of Koloa plan-  
tation, is announced.

Japanese fishermen who have "quar-  
tered" on government land along the  
beach near the kerosene warehouse  
have been ordered off by Road Super-  
visor Marston Campbell. They have  
agreed to do so.

Superintendent McCandless and W.  
E. Rowell of the Public Works De-  
partment, leave for Lahaina on Fri-  
day, and will in all likelihood go to  
Hilo to look into matters concerning  
the new Waialeale bridge.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the  
Louisiana Experiment Stations, and  
agent of the United States Agricultural  
Department, accompanied by Dr. Wal-  
ter Maxwell of this city, made a for-  
mal call upon Governor Dole yesterday  
morning.

Work began yesterday on the laying  
of the cement sidewalks around the  
capitol grounds. All of the old side-  
walk from the Richards street en-  
trance to Hotel street was torn up and  
most of the rubble was in place before  
the day was over.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company  
has named the following officers for  
the ensuing six months: Allen Herbert,  
president; L. Bray, vice president; A.  
N. Campbell, treasurer; F. Lowrey,  
auditor; F. W. McCaskey, secretary;  
J. R. Maccauley, director.

It was reported yesterday that Civil  
Service Commissioner Higgins, who  
was expected to arrive in Honolulu on  
the Australia to institute civil service  
rules in the local federal offices, has  
in all likelihood omitted Honolulu from  
his itinerary, and has gone on to Ma-  
nila direct, by one of the transports  
that did not stop here on the way  
across the Pacific.

## THE HAND OF CALUMNY

Mary Condit Smith's  
Life Blasted.

### SHE PERISHED AT PEKING

Left Washington for China to For-  
get Charge of Cruel  
Scandalmongers.

No matter how painfully death may  
have come to Mary Condit Smith, the  
pretty Washington girl who, it is now  
almost certain, was murdered by Box-  
ers, it was sweet to the living death  
she was suffering. The Chinese may  
have visited dreadful tortures upon  
her, yet death to her in any form was  
a relief, for Mary Condit Smith was a  
martyr to Washington scandalmongers  
and was literally driven to her death  
by malicious gossip.

Mary Condit Smith died in trying to  
live down and forget that she had been  
accused of theft. No more innocent,  
no purer girl ever lived than she, yet  
she was not proof against scandal and  
gossip, and horror-stricken, ashamed,  
cowed, she sought to forget by travel-  
ing from one end of the earth to the  
other.

It was in Pittsburgh that the seed of  
scandal that led to Miss Condit Smith's  
murder was planted. In Washington  
she was known as "Polly" Smith.  
There she was loved. Women cared  
for her because she was sincere and  
sensible; men were fond of her because  
she was pretty and always agreeable.  
She was a laughing, light-hearted girl,  
welcomed everywhere.

From every side came invitations for  
"Polly" Smith. She was sought at the  
White House, at official entertain-  
ments, at private houses. In fact, it  
may be said that no girl in Washington  
society had more invitations or was  
more popular than Miss "Polly."

When the invitation came to her to  
attend a house party given by her  
wealthy friends the Moorheads at 928  
Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, last fall  
she accepted. Washington was gay  
enough at the time, but particular  
friends of hers were giving the house  
party, and she hated to disappoint them.

It was a gay house party they had  
in Pittsburgh. "Polly" Smith was the  
gayest of all, and when the time came  
for everybody to go home she was the  
best liked of all the guests. No one  
denied that she had been the life of the  
party, and that without her things  
would have fallen flat.

It was after the house party had  
broken up that the scandal took root.  
The hostess had missed jewelry to the  
value of more than \$2000. Her guests  
were all persons of the highest stand-  
ing and of unimpeachable character.  
She called in detectives and told them  
their names.

She at that time suspected no one of  
having taken her jewels who was num-  
bered among her guests. But the police  
are not respecters of family pride and  
family names, so the detectives began  
to search for the jewels among the  
guests at the house party.

The Superintendent of Pittsburgh De-  
tectives, John Glenn, undertook the  
case, as the stolen jewels had been a  
wedding present to his bride from Mr.  
Moorhead, and aside from their intrinsic  
value, \$1500, were more precious to  
Mrs. Moorhead than any money. The  
eight servants in the family were, after  
most careful investigation, relieved of  
suspicion. Many other detectives were  
employed, and it was through a New  
York jeweler to whom some unset dia-  
monds were sent for resetting, that the  
first clew to the lost gems was received.  
Whoever stole the Moorhead dia-  
monds had pried the jewels out of their  
setting and then endeavored to have  
them set in new fashion so that they  
could never be recognized. Money,  
then, was not the motive of the robbery.

This gave to the Washington detec-  
tives the first clew to the Moorheads'  
guests. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead could  
not be made to believe in the guilt of  
any of them, but a Washington detec-  
tive, following descriptions and cir-  
cumstantial evidence, finally convinced  
the Moorheads that the thief actually  
was Miss Condit Smith, the accom-  
plished and lovely girl whose talent  
and popularity made her welcome ev-  
erywhere and who had repeatedly en-  
joyed the honor of receiving side by  
side with Mrs. McKinley in the White  
House. Of course, the Moorheads re-  
fused to make the Washington detec-  
tive's story public, but, equally, of  
course, it leaked out in that exclusive  
set in which the young girl moved.

The story went from mouth to mouth  
and from house to house. Pretty  
"Polly" Smith was suspected. In fact,  
it is said that some malicious person  
even went so far as to accuse the girl.  
Then there came a change over  
"Polly" Smith. She was no longer the  
light-hearted girl. She had heard the  
scandal. She was helpless. She was  
innocent, but the blow aimed at her  
had crushed her. Invitations came in  
fewer numbers, and those that did come  
were not accepted. The girl got paler  
and paler. She was seldom seen out-  
side her own home. Her cheeks became  
sunken; her eyes so bright and laugh-  
ing formerly, were red with constant  
weeping; she never smiled, and her  
sensitive nature made her imagine that

the whole world suspected her of a  
crime of which she was innocent.

Miss Smith's brother-in-law is Gov-  
ernor General Wood of Cuba. It was  
thought that a change of scene and  
climate would help the girl forget the  
cruel gossip that had so sorely wound-  
ed her. So Miss Smith was sent to  
Cuba to be with her sister, Mrs. Wood.  
Cuban climate and the change of scenes  
did not have the beneficial effect ex-  
pected.

The girl tried bravely to overcome  
the constant fear that she was every-  
where posted as a thief. She tried to  
meet people as she had done before,  
but it was no use. She became so  
weakened in health and spirits that  
the very effort was beyond her  
strength.

So she settled down to a life of mis-  
ery, literally eating her own heart. It  
was seen by the Woods that the girl  
would eventually die unless some plan  
could be devised to take her mind from  
the great wrong that had been done  
her.

Nearly a year passed before the mys-  
tery was partially cleared up by find-  
ing the settings of the diamonds in a  
Pennsylvania avenue shop in Wash-  
ington, where they had been taken un-  
doubtedly by the real thief. No one  
knew to this day exactly how, when or  
by whom the jewels were purloined.  
The discovery of them came too late.  
An irreparable injury had been done to  
the young girl without the slightest  
fault of her host, hostess or the detec-  
tives.

So Washington accepted the finding  
of the jewels in a disinterested sort of  
way. Washington had almost forgot-  
ten the accusation made against "Polly"  
Smith by this time in the freshness of  
other gossip on which Washington  
feeds, but "Polly" Smith had not for-  
gotten.

She came home from Cuba immedi-  
ately after the jewels had been found,  
and no doubt could have taken her  
own place in society had she been able  
to forget, but she was not of the forget-  
ting kind. She continued unhappy, never  
speaking unless she was spoken to,  
growing thinner and less like her form-  
er self every day. Society had all but  
killed her by its love of gossip.

It was when her family had almost  
despaired of ever making her well and  
happy again that the trip to China was  
proposed. The Congress were close to  
the Condit Smiths. They loved the  
"Polly" Smith they had known of old.  
The girl left for China with the ex-  
pressed purpose of staying there always.  
In China she could at least be a no-  
body who would not gossip. What if  
they were heathens? What if they did  
kill her, as they perhaps have done?  
They would at least make her misery  
short-lived.

So "Polly" Smith went to China. She  
was a pitiful looking little thing when  
she left Washington, the only home  
she had ever known, where she had  
done so much to make happy the lives  
of others.

It is said that it was Miss Smith's  
purpose to eventually become a mis-  
sionary in China. She could never re-  
turn to Washington. It was urged up-  
on her that Washington had already  
forgotten the accusation made against  
her and was only too ready to right  
the wrong. The wrong, however, was  
great to her thinking to ever be  
righted, and she chose to go from her  
home forever.

How "Polly" Smith met death has  
not been made known as yet, but, no  
matter how she died, death was sweet  
to her. There may be those in Wash-  
ington today who suffer a pang for  
the girl whom they sent to her death.  
None can deny that the calumny they  
helped to give breath and life to made  
her a martyr.

## SUGAR COMPANIES POUR OUT GOLD

Dividends Yesterday of Over  
Three Hundred  
Thousand.

The sugar companies opened up their  
coffers yesterday to the amount of \$307,-  
000 and poured out the golden harvest of  
dividends to the stockholders. Twelve  
plantations and one mercantile company  
made up the amount as above and for the  
rest of the day smiles were frequent in  
the vicinity of the banks and brokers' of-  
fices. The dividends which were paid on  
July 15 run the entire total of dividends  
for the month of July almost to the half-  
million mark. Yesterday's dividends and  
the companies paying them were as fol-  
lows:  
Brewer & Co., 3 per cent, \$20,000.  
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 5 per  
cent, \$50,000.  
Hale, 2 per cent, \$10,000.  
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 2 1/2 per cent,  
\$20,000.  
Kakaia, 1 1/2 per cent, \$7,500.  
Kala, 2 per cent, \$15,000.  
Waimea Mill, 1 per cent, \$1,250.  
Olowalu, 2 1/2 per cent, \$3,750.  
Waianae, 2 per cent, \$5,000.  
Ewa, 20 cents per share, \$50,000.  
Honokaa, 25 cents per share, \$5,000.  
Pioneer Mill, 1 per cent, \$45,000.  
Ookala, 20 cents per share, \$5,000.

### STOLE FIREWOOD.

Three Portuguese Boys Caught in a  
Woodpile.

David Kaapa corralled three Portu-  
guese boys yesterday and charged  
them at the station house with larceny  
in the second degree. Their offense is  
stealing firewood which had been cached  
away behind the ruins of Kauma-  
kapili church. The detective has been  
watching for the thieves for sometime  
and yesterday caught them in the act.  
Their depredations covered a long  
period and the Japanese owners of the  
woodpile finally were obliged to seek  
police surveillance. Judge Wilcox will  
determine to-day who was the "nigger  
in the woodpile" and act accordingly.

"No, he hasn't proposed yet!" sighed  
Genevieve.

We suggested that the fellow doubt-  
less knew when he was well off.

"No, I suspect the trouble is he  
doesn't know when I'm well off, the  
way papa is plunging in pork!" said  
the beautiful girl, with a sad smile.

Ah, love was indeed a great mystery.

## ODD ACTION OF AORANGI

A Day To Decide What  
To Do.

### ORDERED TO PASS HAWAII

Captain Hay Nevertheless Enters at  
Custom House--Sails This  
Morning.

All kinds of rumors were afloat yester-  
day concerning the Canadian-Australian  
steamer Aorangi, from the Colonies. She  
was sighted and reported and whistled  
early in the morning, but showed no  
signs of coming in. The pilot-boat went  
out early and did not return until nearly  
dark. The Aorangi, in the meanwhile,  
dropped her anchor off the bell buoy and  
hoisted signal flags reading "Can't come  
in." People anxious to know all about  
the vessel besieged the pilot and doctor  
immediately upon their return from the  
Aorangi and bombarded them with ques-  
tions.

The story had it that there had been a  
death on board during the trip up from  
Sydney; that the deceased had succumbed  
to some disease that looked suspicious;  
that the body had been cremated in the  
furnace, and that the vessel would not be  
allowed to come in. This rumor was dis-  
missed on the finding of the doctor. An-  
other story, with more possibility of truth  
in it, was that the steamship people were  
afraid that they might be libeled on ac-  
count of the Hogan minstrels. She want-  
ed to avoid port charges, said some, while  
others declared that there was something  
very mysterious about the whole thing  
and that the case should be investigated.

It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before  
any definite information concerning the  
steamer was forthcoming. Up to that  
time the quarantine officer, the pilot and  
the agent from Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
knew very little, and the agents knew  
very little more, even after that time.

The agent went out to the Aorangi for  
the second time at 2 o'clock in the after-  
noon on the tugboat. Before going out  
he said that the captain had received or-  
ders not to stop here. He couldn't give  
the reason. The passengers for Honolulu  
were willing to go through. There was  
no freight aboard for this port, and it  
was hardly past the vessel to come in.  
The quarantine officer reported that the  
captain had received instructions at Syd-  
ney from London not to come here, to  
stop coming here altogether. In fact, and  
that the captain was only obeying orders.  
Theo. H. Davies & Co., have strange to  
say, received no advice to this effect.

All this time prospective passengers  
were crowding into the office of the agents  
naturally very anxious to know if they  
would be able to secure passage for the  
North on the Aorangi. They asked ques-  
tions continually but, of course, got no  
satisfaction. There was a great deal of  
healthy kicking and some talk of bring-  
ing damage suits against the company.  
But the news was nothing. In the  
afternoon it was "Wait until Mr. Irvine  
gets back from the vessel and you will  
know all about everything." About 5  
o'clock Mr. Irvine returned from the Aorangi  
in the tug and announced that the  
steamer would not come into the harbor,  
but that she would nevertheless, take  
passengers—all that could be accommo-  
dated to Victoria and Vancouver. She  
would sail at 9 o'clock, he said, and peo-  
ple would be taken off to her on the tug,  
with their baggage. The crowd was great-  
ly relieved at this news and immediately  
bustled themselves with looking out for  
their berth.

Captain Hay came ashore with Mr. Ir-  
vine on the tug, as did also the passenger  
and mail for Honolulu. Captain Hay went  
to the custom house and entered the Aorangi,  
much against his will, as it had been  
his desire to drop the passengers and  
mail here and proceed without entering  
at the custom house. This, however,  
would have been impossible and against  
all rules. When seen by an Advertiser  
reporter, Captain Hay said that he had  
received orders in Sydney from London  
not to come here; he would not explain,  
however, why it was that he consented  
to enter at the custom house. He denied  
that he had been told anything of the  
sort by his staying outside. After enter-  
ing at the custom house, the Captain went  
to the office of the agents to arrange with  
the passengers for accommodations.

"The Aorangi has no cargo for Hono-  
lulu, so there was no reason for her com-  
ing into port," was the sum and substance  
of the information given out at the office  
of the agents in regard to the vessel's  
staying outside.

People were not at all satisfied with the  
reasons given and believe that there is  
something of importance behind it all.  
After intending passengers had made all  
their arrangements to go aboard the Aorangi  
at 9 o'clock last night, they were not  
until 7 o'clock this morning. A snow  
leaves the dock with passengers, mail and  
baggage a little before that time.

When Mr. Waller of the Metropolitan  
Meat Company heard that the Aorangi  
was not coming into port and that there  
was the possibility of steamers of that  
line not stopping here, he was very much  
put out. Mr. Waller is expecting on the  
Aorangi a quantity of meat, the duty upon  
which alone will amount to \$4,000. He is also expecting on  
the next boat from British Columbia a  
large consignment of salmon and halibut.  
Should these fail to reach here there  
would be a meat famine in Honolulu.  
The following persons are looked on as  
being on the Aorangi: Mr. S. A. Parker, Miss I. S.  
Parker, W. C. Parker, H. A. Allen, Mrs. C.  
G. Ballentyne, nurse and five children  
Miss Hartnagel, Mrs. Artelgh, Mrs. W. H.  
Burgess, Wm. T. Somerville, L. M.  
Prenhall and wife, Miss Hartwell, F.  
Waldore, John Dawson, T. M. Starkey,  
W. T. Bulch and wife, S. C. Bayley, Ah  
Seng, Ah Yock, C. J. McCarthy, B. F.  
Chapman, Miss Ida M. Morton, Peter  
High, W. C. E. Batcher, M. C. von  
Loben Sels, J. J. von Loben Sels, J. F.  
von Loben Sels, L. Bayly, W. H. Harris  
L. P. Henry and wife, W. E. Cumback,  
Miss J. J. Greshy, Mrs. G. Tilden,  
Colin H. Greshy, Mrs. Gill, A. Valen-  
tine, W. Jamieson.

### STAKES TO THE WINNER.

After a careful investigation, Messrs.  
Cluney, Campbell and Judd, the judges of  
the match race run last Saturday between  
Brock and Manuelli, have unanimously  
decided that the stakes must be paid over  
to the backers of the winning horse.

The main reason for their decision is  
that in their opinion the objection was a  
trumped up one and that had there been  
any legitimate grounds for a protest, the  
jockey who rode Manuelli would have  
made his protest at the time prescribed  
by the rules of racing, instead of waiting  
to be prompted by persons who were  
heavy losers on the race. The judges in  
giving their decision were especially guid-  
ed by the fact that the boy who rode Ma-  
nuelli was not a novice at the racing busi-  
ness, and therefore would have been  
keenly alive to the fact that a foul on his  
horse had been committed.

The following extracts from the Cali-  
fornia Jockey Club racing rules, which  
obtain on the local track, are appended in  
explanation of the views taken by both  
parties, as well as by the judges.

Rule 5.—The express conditions of a race  
supersede all rules when they conflict.

Rule 104.—A horse crossing another, so  
as to actually impede him, is disqualified,  
unless the impeded horse was partly in  
fault, or the crossing was wholly caused  
by the fault of some other horse or  
jockey. Complaints under this rule can  
only be received from the owner, trainer  
or jockey of the horse alleged to be ag-  
grieved, or by the judges, and must be  
made to the clerk of the scales or to the  
judges before the race is started, or after  
the jockey has passed the scales.

Rule 131.—Every objection must be made  
by the owner, trainer or jockey of some  
horse engaged in the race or by the offi-  
cials of the course, and to one of the  
judges of the race, or to the clerk of the  
course, or to the clerk of the scales, or to  
one of the board of directors.

Rule 133.—An objection to a horse on the  
ground of his not having run the proper  
course, or of the race having been run on  
a wrong course, or of any other matter  
occurring in the race, must be made with-  
in a quarter of an hour after the winner  
has been declared, and before the numbers  
of the horses placed in the race are put  
up, unless under special circumstances,  
the judges are satisfied that it could not  
have been made within that time.

Now that the affair is definitely settled,  
a few words on the matter may not be  
out of place. The judges had no alternative  
but to decide as they did, and there is no  
precedent in racing that could have influ-  
enced them in giving a contrary decision.  
If the rules are to be lightly regarded, rac-  
ing would be reduced to a state of chaos.  
While the rule book appears to be bound  
in much too superficial red tape, hard and  
fast lines must be adhered to if the in-  
terests of the sport are to be respected.  
No one saw the alleged foul but John Oud-  
erkirk, and from his position as starter  
at the time he says the foul was made,  
it was simply impossible for him to say  
definitely if a foul were committed or not.  
Brock was immeasurably the better horse  
and won on his merits. If the Manuelli  
people had any objection to Pereira rid-  
ing Brock, on account of his disqualifica-  
tion, they should have made it before the  
race was run. In racing, as in other  
sports, the decision of the judges or ref-  
eree is irrevocably final unless extraordi-  
nary circumstances, which the present  
instance were lacking, warrant its re-  
view. If this is not acknowledged, as well  
place an automaton in the judges' stand,  
Captain Cluney is reported as having said  
that he witnessed the foul and rendered  
his decision too hastily. This he most em-  
phatically denies, and that he has any  
such remark as attributed to him is in-  
credible, for it would simply mean that  
by his statement he had compromised  
himself to such an extent as to prove  
himself utterly unfit to judge a horse race,  
and to inevitably preclude him from ever  
again ornamenting the judges' box.

The thing is over and done with; the  
best horse won. If a forfeit of, say, \$25,  
were made necessary before an objection  
was considered, the number of farcical  
protests would decrease appreciably.

Perhaps the most remarkable fruit of  
this investigation was the amazing igno-  
rance of the most elementary rules of rac-  
ing displayed by persons who profess and  
call themselves horsemen.

### COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

July, 1896, deaths . . . . . 51  
July, 1897, deaths . . . . . 47  
July, 1898, deaths . . . . . 69  
July, 1899, deaths . . . . . 75  
Deaths, 1890, deaths . . . . . 114

### BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian . . . . . 51  
Chinese . . . . . 12  
Portuguese . . . . . 9  
Japanese . . . . . 25  
United States of America . . . . . 6  
Other nationalities . . . . . 9

### BY AGES.

Under 1 . . . . . 28  
1 to 4 . . . . . 5  
5 to 9 . . . . . 4  
10 to 19 . . . . . 10  
20 to 29 . . . . . 16  
30 to 39 . . . . . 15  
40 to 49 . . . . . 15  
50 to 59 . . . . . 18  
60 to 69 . . . . . 7  
70 to 79 . . . . . 2  
Over 79 . . . . . 5

### CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accidental . . . . . 4  
Alcoholism . . . . . 1  
Apoplexy . . . . . 1  
Atelectasis Pulmonalis . . . . . 1  
Beriberi . . . . . 3  
Bronchitis . . . . . 1  
Consumption . . . . . 1  
Cancer stomach . . . . . 1  
Convulsions . . . . . 1  
Cholera infantum . . . . . 2  
Cerebral hemorrhage . . . . . 1  
Diseases of the heart . . . . . 8  
Diarrhoea . . . . . 8  
Dysentery . . . . . 1  
Enteritis . . . . . 1  
Epilepsy . . . . . 1  
Epidemic . . . . . 1  
Fever-Typhoid . . . . . 17  
Fever-Malarial . . . . . 4  
Hemorrhage of stomach . . . . . 1  
Inanition . . . . . 2  
Influenza . . . . . 1  
Intestinal obstruction . . . . . 1  
Intestinal catarrh . . . . . 1  
Measles . . . . . 1  
Meningitis . . . . . 1  
Melanconium . . . . . 1  
Nephritis . . . . . 1  
Old age . . . . . 3  
Pneumonia . . . . . 1  
Paralysis . . . . . 2  
Premature birth . . . . . 1  
Pyro-Pneumothorax . . . . . 1  
Rheumatism . . . . . 1  
Scalds . . . . . 1  
Thrombosis of cerebral veins . . . . . 1  
Tuberculosis . . . . . 1  
Shock from traumatic injury . . . . . 1

C. CHARLOCK,  
Registrar Births, Marriages and Deaths.

## AS TOLD BY THE DEATHS

Excessive Mortality of  
Hawaiians.

### NATIVES ARE GOING FAST

Consumption Claims Eighteen of  
The Total of One Hundred  
and Fourteen.

The physicians of Honolulu are now  
required to report to the Board of  
Health all contagious diseases they  
are called to attend. Blanks for this  
purpose have been sent to all physi-  
cians in Honolulu and the returns  
show an alarming number of tubercu-  
losis cases.

From the Victoria Hospital, which is  
specially set apart for the reception  
and treatment of consumptives or  
other incurable diseases, the reports  
show that nineteen patients have phthi-  
sis. Of this number five are Hawai-  
ians, five Japanese, two British, two  
South Sea Islanders, one Chinese, one  
Swedish, one Portuguese, one Spaniard  
and one American.

The mortality table